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Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ber
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Dancy Ber
for the week ending November 21, 1801, was as inday, Nov. 15

Average GEO B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this list day of November A. D. 1891.

N. P. Ferti.

Notary Public. 24,173

owth of the average daily circulation BEE for six years is shown in the fol-

£459 14,227 17,181 15,099 20,180 29,54 £298 14,147 19,244 18,858 20,301 28,91 12.454 14.151 (8.188 18.351 20.750 27.368 13.689 14.349 14.154 18.710 29.870 25.587 12.589 14.343 18.084 18.567 20.762 25.100 13.348 15.226 14.368 19.310 22.159 12.257 15.041 18.226 29.048 25.471

months our esteemed exchange, the antique and unique Congressional Record, will shortly resume publication.

AFTER a suspension of eight long

THE two prohibition candidates ran just enough ahead of their ticket to defeat Senator Shumway and elect Mr. Hadley regent of the university.

MILLING in transit rates are fair to

shippers and the roads, and of the utmost importance to the citizens of Nebraska and Omaha. Let us have them.

IF CHIEF OIL INSPECTOR CARNS will peruse THE BEE carefully from day to day he will learn how to perform his duties honestly, efficiently and promptly.

SINCE his return from Europe, it is observed, Hon. Shelby M. Cullom has taken no especial pains to inject the elixir of life into his little blossom of a

JUDGE CRAWFORD of West Point has been twice beaten for district judge by Judge W. F. Norris. This ought to satisfy the Elkhorn valley democratic statesman, but he has appealed to the courts to make it three times and out for good.

AND now comes the omnipresent "confidential friend" giving away alleged secrets showing that Blaine will or will not be a candidate for president and that Harrison expects to be renominated. The "confidential friend" is usually a fakir and a very tiresome one at that,

GERMANY proposes to increase her effective naval force by upwards of 20,000 men, and yet the young emperor only the other day expressed the opinion to the recruits of the guard in Berlin that they would never be called upon to prove their fidelity by actual war.

A SPECIAL peculiarity of the periedical rumor of trouble among the Indians of South Dakota is that the periodical rumor generally originates at some village or hamlet remote from the reservations. The farther it is from the supposed danger the more alarming and improbable the story.

THE South Dakota liar is again in the harness. He telegraphs two or three times a week that the Indians are about to go on the war path or do something equally improbable. If the citizens of South Dakota would scalp this liar they would perform a valuable service for their state and country.

THE niggardliness of the government toward some important branches of the public service is illustrated in that of the Life Saving service, where the annual percentage of resignations of competent men who go into more remunerative callings reaches 30 per cent. These men carry their lives in their hands and yet their pay is so meager that they can be taken into other less hazardous occupations at higher salaries.

WHEN a general freight agent cannot cut a rate without involving himself in the danger of arrest and imprisonment things have come to a pretty pass, How does the government expect one general freight agent to diffor from another if they are all forced to abide by the solemn agreements made with each other? The reputation of a general freight egent depends upon his ability to get business away from rivals and this thing of arresting him for giving a shipper an inside rate is really embarrassing.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, at the conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations in Birmingham, England, announces that the unionists and conservatives will remain in harmony "until they have finally defeated the conspiracy against the empire," and that their joint efforts would "give the people legislation based upon true democratic instincts." The paradoxical character of these sentiments are apparent only, not real. The British empire in England is rapidly becoming democratic. Monarchy is simply an expensive luxury handed down from feudal times, like the English land tenure. The people of Great Britain come quite as close to the power which actually rules and legislates as the people of America.

OIL AND OIL INSPECTION.

The investigations of THE BEE's special oil commissioner are revealing a vast amount of carelessness in the matter of oil inspection. His carefully prepared reports thus far show that the oil inspectors are not so much interested in protecting the people from inferior illuminating oils as in making sure of their fees. The tests made are often nominal. In many instances tanks of oil are sold without so much as a hint at inspection. In other cases the retail casks and tanks which have been stamped as tested are used time after time without further inspection. In one instance the brands of a retired inspector were found in possession of one dealer who was at libe rty

to use them as he liked. Taking all these facts, in connection with the methods of their appointment, the inherent weakness of the law itself and the extremely liberal interpetation of its conditions which enables corporation consumers of oil to escape oil censorship at the hands of inspectors, it must be clear to the reader that oil inspection is a miserable farce, as now conducted. When the inspectors and deputies have looked in upon the dealers long enough to collect ten cents a barrel they are too often content, without as much as going through the motions of making a fair test according to the terms of the inspection law. The Standard Oil company has managed by its shrewdness in enacting this law to make Nebraska the refuse tank for its rejected eastern oil and at the same time to crowd out of the state about all opposition.

Weak as the law is, its proper enforcement might prove beneficial to the public. There would be some satisfaction in knowing that the oil sold in the state and used in the dwellings of all our citizens had been tested and found up to the standard required of 100° flash test. There is reason to suspect, however, that a very large proportion of the oil offered to our people is inferior to that quality. The fault lies primarily with the Standard company, which can as readily test its oils as any inspector and should be severely punished for violations of the law. The cupidity of that monopoly, however, is well known and it is not above imposing the inferior article upon a community which permits the Standard Oil company to manipulate its legislature in making the inspection law, and appoints its inspectors not on account of fitness for the duties to be performed but to pay them for political services.

THE SYSTEM OF PARKS. The people voted the generous sum of \$400,000 for parks at the last election. The Board of Park Commissioners announced informally in advance of the election what tracts, except one in the south part of the city, they should purchase if bonds were voted. Although the proposition as voted upon by the people did not definitely indicate the lands to be obtained, the park commissioners feel morally bound to expend the funds from the sale of bonds for the lands which had been selected in advance of election. This will secure to the city the Distin tract, lying one-half mile north of the Deaf and Dumb institute, the Par ker tract north east of Fort Omaha and the Elmwood park addition on West Leavenworth street. They are all admirably located and the best lands that were offered, price and purpose considered. Bemis park in the center of the city will likely be secured and some suitable tract in the south part of Omaha will later be determined upon.

There is no reason, so far as THE BEE can see, for any change of plan with regard to these park purchases. When the south park has been selected, the entire system will be complete and boulevards and small parks in the interior connecting them can be so designed and secured by condemnation as to make Omaha famous for her parks and boulevards. Fort Omaha on the north will in all probability be donated to the city for a park by the general government. Syndicate park within the limits of South Omaha will sooner or later be added to the system. Probably some generous property owners will fill in small and large tracts here and there where needed. In fifteen or twenty years when the improvements have been developed we shall have a park and boulevard system which will make every citizen of Omaha thankful for the election of 1891.

BORDER IMMIGRATION.

The statement that North Dakota is likely to be flooded with pauper immigrants from Europe unless vigorous measures are taken to prevent it, made on the authority of an agent of the Treasury department, will doubtless receive prompt attention at Washington. According to this agent immigrants are flocking into Winnipeg in large numbers, principally from Russia, many of whom will cross the border into the United States unless inspection stations are established and efficient means taken to exclude such as are classed undesirable by the immigration law.

The difficulty is that there is no authority to establish inspection stations on the border, and provision for them is one of the matters to which congress should give early attention. It is obvious that, however vigilant and efficient the inspection of immigrants at the seaports may be, and it is now being conducted with more thoroughness than ever before, we shall not be able to keep out all the undesirable classes until we have established inspection at every accessible point on our borders, or made some arrangement with the Canadian government by which it will agree not to permit the classes excluded by our laws to come from its territory into the United States. This matter of protecting our borders is perhaps the most difficult one connected with the problem of an efficient regulation of immigration. To provide inspection stations along our extended northern frontier would involve a very large annual expenditure, and yet it is perhaps the only safe precaution. It is possible that the Canadian government might be induced to agree to some plan for our protection against the invasion

of paupers and criminals from its terri-

tory, but we could never safely leave the carrying out of such an agreement wholly to Canadian officials. We shall be safe from border immigration only when we have inspection officers at all points where persons are likely to cross

from Canada into the United States. The Canadian government does not exhibit a friendly spirit toward this country in allowing Chinese and others excluded by our laws to freely pass through its territory and enter the territory of the United States. As a neighbor country it ought at least to show a disposition to respect our laws to the extent of refusing to allow its territory to be made the gateway for the passage into the United States of classes of persons whom our laws say shall not be admitted into the country. We cannot, perhaps, properly find fault with Canada for allowing the Chinese to come into that country but we have just cause of complaint that she interposes no obstacle to their going from her territory into the United States, and the case with regard to European paupers and criminals is still more serious. This difficulty in the way of a thorough regulation of immigration will have to be met, and the only safe way to deal with it appears to be in establishing inspection stations along the frontier.

WHAT SHALL THE ISSUE BE?

If the democrats in congress heed the counsel of such leaders as Senator Carlisle they will give secondary consideration to the silver question and keep the tariff to the front. In his letter endorsing Mr. Mills as in every way qualified to be speaker of the house, the Kentucky senator declares it to be the first duty of the democratic party to change the tariff laws, and he says that "whoever proposes to postpone the performance of this duty in order to inaugurate a war among ourselves over the silver question, or any other question, is not a wise counselor, and would not make a safe leader." Mr Carlisle at this time represents the view of a minority of his party, there being no doubt that the majority believe, with Senator Pugh, that the issue of the free and unlimited coinage of silver is quite as important and valuable to the party as that of tariff reform. But the minority, which includes Mr. Cleveland, is strongly influential, and it will not be surprising if it shall succeed in having its view of party policy adopted. In any event, however, a bitter fight seems assured, the effect of which must inevitably be to create a great deal of disaffection in the party. The attempt of the free trade element, represented by Mr. Mills, to crowd out the conservative tariff reformers is being hotly combated, with abundant evidence of a growing feeling of sharply defined hostility between the forces. The leaders have reached the point of publicly criticising each other, and the exchange of recriminations may be expected to grow in volume and force as the day of actual battle draws nearer. It is a situation that clearly threatens to make a breach in the democratic party wich it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to close before the next presidential election. Assuming that the free trade element

will define the policy of the party, what will it do with the tariff? Mr. Mills and his followers are in favor of restoring duties on sugar, and to provide for revenue cost by cutting off other duties the Texas candidate for the speakership advocates an income tax. If elected speaker he will undoubtedly constitute the ways and means committee with reference to a complete revision of the tariff as nearly as practicable on free trade lines. The attempt to enact legislation of this kind would of course be futile, but anything short of it would not be consistent with the election of Mr. Mills to the speakership. The suggestion that the democrats in the Fifty-second congress should not attempt to pass a general tariff bill, but content themselves with proposing certain changes in the existing law, will not be regarded if the free trade element secure control of the house. They will be satisfied with nothing short of a sweeping attack on the tariff, because only in that way can they justify their demand for reform.

But of the two issues in debate, the tariff and the free coinage of silver, whichever one the democrats decide to adopt it is evident that more or less disaffection in the party will be inevitable. The immediate future of the democracy is certain to be full of trouble and anxiety, and the contention of the warring elements can be regarded by republicans with the utmost com-

placency. SENATOR CARLISLE has a good opinion of Roger Q. Mills and endorses him for speaker of the house of representatives. Congressman McMillan of the senator's own state has been looking with some interest toward this position of honor and Mr. Carlisle's remarkable tetter is probably intended as notice to the aspiring Kentuckian that the last democratic speaker desires to discourage Kentucky ambitions looking in that direction. Should Colonel McMillan or some other leader win the race after all, Senator Carlisle will probably wish he had attended entirely to his own busi-

ness in his own end of the capital. ALCOHOLISM is as deadly at Point Barrow as anywhere else on earth, and carried off a native chief there recently. The report of the superintendent of the refuge station does not inform us how the liquor got to the old man, but probably in the usual way-some white man gave it to him in exchange for something of value. From all accounts there seems to be a call for a Keeley institute in that section, which is about the only field left unoccupied by this enemy of the cup that intoxicates.

Work has been resumed on the union depot, but the workmen will do nothing more than cover the exposed walls to protect them from the effects of the weather.

ABERDEEN, South Dakota, is after a sugar factory and has sent a delegation to Norfolk to negotiate with the Oxnard company to secure it. Meanwhile

ently indifferent; to the fact that the sugar beet industry will in twenty-five years be the greatest resource of this section of the union, and great central factories and "refineries will be estabfifty miles of Omaha.

AN election judge calls attention to the fact that the registrars were allowed 50 cents am hour for their services and insists that the election officers should be equally well paid, thus giving such as worked thirty-six hours \$18 each. The judge's point is not well taken. The election officers are by law allowed but \$6 for their services and no more. They are paid by the job and not by the day or hour. The registrars are remunerated under the law upon a different basis. The election officers may have earned more than \$6 each, but in view of the importance of a prompt canvass of the votes it would be impolitic to establish a precedent which might be abused by election officers in the future, who would unnecessarily prolong the count for the sake of the wages they would receive.

THE Smead system of heating and ventilating school buildings may or may not be satisfactory. There are well informed persons who object to hot air furnaces under any and all circumstances and there are others who have no faith in dry closets. The Kellom building will, however, afford a good test of the merits of the system and it is not necessary to make the experiment in any other building. The Hitchcock school is a wooden building of four rooms, only two of which are needed at present. To the average taxpayer the idea of expending \$1,200 for a heating plans to accommodate two rooms now and but four rooms next year savors of reckless extravagance.

THE people will hope that no loophole of escape from the new law governing the deposit of public funds and collection of interest thereon for the benefit of the city shall be discovered. It is a wholesome law, and the effect should be to make it effective rather than to annul it. The stated salary of the city treasurer under the new law is \$6,000 per annum, which is ample compensation. If the law is technically inoperative, it will be a decidedly graceful thing for the city treasurer-elect to make his own arrangement with the banks just as he would under the oid law, and give the city the interest received on deposits.

THE Real Estate Owners association should not be satisfied with exposing extravagance, or corruption in any branch of the municipal or county government. It should push its investigations to the point where extravagance shall be restrained and corruption punished.

THE boodle investigation is closed for the present. Although no one can foretell what report the special committee will make, it is very clear to the reader that a grand jury might use the stories told before the committee as clues to a series of very interesting facts.

THE cases against the suburban saloon keepers for violation of the license law are dragging their slow length along in a justice court. Meanwhile the county is losing license fees at the rate of not less than \$25,000 per annum.

THE judges and clerks of election who propose to demand \$18 for \$6 worth of work are wasting time. The people cannot afford to have the precedent estab-

CHRISTIAN SPECHT managed to establish a pretty good name before the investigating committee in spite of herculean efforts to give him a bad reputation.

Exception Well Taken.

Globe- Democrat. McKinley's plurality-21,511-is the largest secured by a gubernatorial candidate in Ohio since 1881 except in 1887. The major has good reason to be proud of his triumph.

The Malady is Chronic. Cincinnati Commercial.

For a man committed to the one-term idea Mr. Cleveland is making quite an active campaign for a third nomination. But, of course, we must take into consideration the fact that a third nomination does not mean another term.

Convenient for Bribe-Takers.

The constitution of California makes it convenient for bribe-takers. It provides that in cases of legislative pribery the person bribed must answer, but that what he reyeals shall not be used against him. The purchased creature may "give away" his purchaser and go free himself.

Freeds Good Men and Horses.

Louisville Times, When General John M. Paimer takes his seat in the federal senate two weeks from today he will be the tenth man born in Kentucky to hold the commission of Illinois in the United States senate. Though a very small state compared with New York and Pennsylvania, it is probable that Kentucky has turned out as many senators as both those states together.

Food for the Calams. Chicago later-tresan.

Calamity croakers may find a grain of comfort in the fact noted by Depaw in his speech at the Chamber of Commerce banquet, that this country is likely to suffer from a very serious famure during the coming winter and spring-a famine of cars and locomotives to ransport our enormous surplus products to the markets of the world to feed the millions hungering to receive them. It's a dreadful situation.

An Apa Simile.

Minutanoits Times. The position of the republican party in lowa on the prohibition business recalls very forcibly the story of the two boys who were hunting and came across a wild boar. One of them climbed a tree, but the other was unable to reach this haven of safety and the boar, making a lunge at him, slid between his legs. The boy caught him by both ears and, after holding on for some time, shouted out to the boy in the tree: "John, com: here," "What forf" queried the other. "I want you to help me let this hog go." The republicans of Iowa are tired of riding prohibition, but they daren't let go.

Loor New York-Modest Chicago.

Culcari Hr ld. If New York haun't been so flamboyant about it the humiliation wouldn't have been so great. But to go down to Washington with Platt, Hiscocs, Passett and Colonel Shepard, to parade the structs in uniform and in step to the biare of bands, to claim the

Omsha is leisurely looking on appar- earth from Genesis to Revelation, and to come out at the end with three votes! It is said that little Omaha stopped crying to laugh at the spectacie. How especially strong and dignified was the modest attitude of Chicago by contrast! And to be beaten by Minneapolis! Poor, antiquated New lished in some enterprising city within | York, how many times more must you be knocked out before you can understand that

you are no longer in it? RUBBING IT IN.

Chicago Times: It is a strangely suggestive coincidence that the Omaha and Minne apolis boomers and a cyclone should have struck Washington the same day,

Plattsmouth Journal: The national repub licans are not aware of the vast quantity of self-love there is bound up in the average Omahog, or they never would have humillated him in that manner.

Fremont Tribune: Colonel Scott, of Omahs, who presented that city's claims for the national convention before the reputlican committee showed bad taste in scolding some of the other competitors.

Denver Sun: The selection of the young metropolis of the northwest is the most acceptable to the republicans of Colorado of any that could have been made after Omaha. It is a recognition of the new west. Plattsmouth Herald: While Omaha was

unsuccessful in getting the republican national convention, set for Tuesday, June 7. 1892, at Minneapolis, Minn., she is willing to recognize the fact that the choice was well

Columbus Telegram: Minneapolis was the place selected for holding the republican national convention in 1892. Omaha might have secured it if she had gone about it properly, but she didn't. She tried force to secure it, and that was fatal. Molasses catches more flies than vinegar. Minneapolis Journal: Omnha was very

weak from start to finish. Judge Scott was aware of this and that is the reason he spent the time abusing the other cities, Omaha may be a gateway; but that is all. A gateway without business may as well be "a lodge in some vast wilderness."

Chicago Tribune: Let fall a scalding tear or two!

It is a thousand pittes, But New York, Chattanooga, San Francisco, Detroit, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Omaha, Cincinnati, Piunketville, Franklin Furnace, Haverhill, Olney, Ellisville, Hack-ett's Mills, Pecatonica and Yazoo Are not convention cities.

POLISHED POINTS.

New York Herald: Smythe-I dropped a cent in front of a brind beggar today to see if he'd lek it up. Tampkins-Well, did he? Smythe—No; he said, "Make it a dollar, boss and I'll for et myself."

Chicago Times, "A little nonsense now and then Is relished by the best of men;" By this old saw excuse is made For editorials on "the balance of trade."

Life: Judge-One year, and \$50 fine. Prisoner's lawyer-I would like to make notion to have that sentence reversed. Judge-Ail right. Fifty years, and \$1 fine. Washington Star: "Did yez go to see the

"Yes, muther."
"Phwat did he say?"
"He asked me wus Olcured an' I told him
the troot, which wus 'no."
"Oh, begarrab, it's no ambition yez have
tellin' im 'no, and trow n' away a chance to
git yer picture in the papers."

Eugene Field declares that when James Eugene Field declares that when James Whitcomb Riley gave some readings on shipboard, while returning from Europe a few weeks ago, he had two enthusiastic Scots among his auditors: "Is it no wonderfu", Donal"," remarked one of them, "that a tradesman suid be sle a boinie poet?" "And is he indeed a tradesman?" asked the other. "Did ye no hear the dominie intryjuce him as the howsier-poet? Just think of it mon—just think of sie a gude poet dividing his time at making hoosiery!" making hoosiery!

nissed the connection and you will have to Old Lady (who is a little nervous on the railroad)-Well, I'm safe for six hours any-

SHE DOES THE TALKING.

Philadelphia Pram. He "poured his soul into her ear"—
She trembling listened to his yow
In slience. They were wed list year—
"Tis she who does the talking now." "I love you, dear, with fervor wild— My love your life will e'er endow Sori-hij 'twill be summer mild'— "Tis she who does the talking now. My love will open ways through thorns, Will gather plooms from grange bounds And plack each flower that earth adorns"
"Tis she who does the talking now. Why not stry all night at the club? Your time is spent—an! who knows how? Your leaves are there—I get the stub"— Ah, yes! she does the talking now.

Brooklyn L fe: "Robert, dear, how do you suppose those dozens and dozens of empty bottles ever got into the cellar?" "Why, I don't know, my dear, I never bought an empty bottle in my life,"

New York Herald: Figgs-Did it over strike you that it took Joblots a long time to tumble to anything?
Digts-I guess, yes; he wouldn't tumble if he stepped on a banana skin.

Indianapolis Journal: "It is your bet."
"All right—I bet a bean," said the man addressed, throwing a "chip" to the middle of he table.

The Boston man looked at him sadly for a noment. "You should not be profane." said

Washington Stir: "That's the meanest barber I ever heard of," said the man with a tender face. "Why?" "He actually expects his customers to bring there own sticking plaster with them."

Union County Standard: A hermit and a tramp present about the same general appearance: the distinguishing feature is that one is a recluse, the other a wreck loose. Binghamton Leader: A New Haven man has worn the same coat for fifty-five years. But then he lives in the land of steady habits, Rochester Post: In the absence of puglistic matches of note the footballists are doing al they can to kick up a row.

take chances," as the man said when he went into the fair room. "CHESTNUTS, I DECLARE!"

Ba timore American: "I must be brave and

John C. She : in Buffato News, John C. Shet in Diraco Acies.

The thoughtless youth who vents a sneer
At something heard before,
And terms, perhaps, the teller queer,
And deems him quite a bore,
Will oft be seen where jokes are made,
Or remarked is fair,
To sharpen his Damascus blade
With "Chestnuts, I declare!"

The story-wit of ages past. The story-wit of ages past.
Told in all tongues mil elimes,
Are flowers on the waters east—
Are music of the chimes,
They've floated down the stream of time
subduting grief and care—
An! no one thought the wit or shyme
Were "Chestnuts, I declare!"

The songs the exiles sang of old Are sung in hearts of men;
Yes, here and now the story's told
In vigor strong as then.
The trembling chords of harps that hung
Upon the whitows there
Are still vibrating—and they flung
No "Chestnuts, I deciare."

The grand old plays of Shakespeare are
The glory of this age.
They're button stories told afar
On many an antient page:
The songs of Scotland, song by Burns,
In matchiess verse and air. re echnes that a poet learns. From "Chestnuts, I dectare!

And children's stories, children's play,
That charmed from son to son:
The wishing of "ficod night!" "Good day!"
Ah, when were these begun?
The in laby—the song of sleep;
The kiss, the evening prayer;
The toars that lovin; mothers weep— No "Chestnuts, I declare"

And dear old Santa Claus, and all The gen'rous gifts he brings; His harrying footsteps in the hall; The stockings on the strings!— Most these retire, subdued in doubt, And the Christmas giare. Because, forsooth, the youth just out Cries, "Chestnuts, I declare."

OIL INSPECTION MADE EASY.

Peculiar Methods Which Obtain in Enforcing Net raska's Providential Statute.

NO TROUBLE TO BRAND THE BARRELS.

Stencils Left at the Warehouses-Empty Barrels Refilled-What North Bend, Nebraska City, Lincoln, Beatrice and Superior Show.

Pursuing his investigation THE BEE man found that it was a common occurrence for the Coasolidated Tank Line company at Fremont to ship to retail dealers small iron tanks of the kind mentioned in this paper yesterday, containing about fifty gallons of oil. These tanks were traced on the cars and private wagons to Fontanelle, Scribner and other places, but in no instance was there anything to show that the oil they contained nad ever been inspected. This absence of proof of inspection had been noted by some of the more observant merchants, but was passed by without inquiry. When, however, their attention was particularly directed to the matter by The BEE reporter, they made up their minds to handle no more tanks which did not bear proof of inspection and, wherever it was possible, to receive the oil only in wooden barreis. Many of them doubted that a barrel, even with a brand of approval, would insure to them better oil, but they thought it would protect them as against their custom-

North Bend's Experience. The reporter then went to North Bend,

whence it was alleged the two iron tanks first referred to had been returned. A canvass of the groceries in the thriving town was made. Several of the dealers admitted that they had been using the illegal tanks, but said that they would do so no more. They also severely criticized the tank company for the unwarranted deception which it had practiced upon them.

"If I had thought a moment," said one of the dealers, "that one of those little tanks took the place of a barrel, I would immediately have noticed that it was not inspected. But the fact of the matter is that the jority of us do not sell our bit out of the barrels we receive it in. We generally pump it into fixed tanks of our own, to do away with however, that the oil has been even nominally inspected except the empty barrel which we sometimes let lie in the back yard. I am convinced that we have been doing things loosely, but then you know we could falt back on the tank line if any-thing occurred."

At the time of THE BEE man's visit all the North Bend merchants were selling the oil which had a short time before reached them by carload from Omana. The last of them to dispense with his uninspected tank was C. S. J. Lee, or rather the manager of the store which formerly belonged to that gentleman, the stock recently, because of unfortunate circumstances, having temporarily fallen into the hands of creditors.
These tanks had been sent out of the store the night preceding the reporter's visit and were found by the latter on the depot platform awaiting shipment by freight to Fre-ment. These tanks were numbered 693 and 730, and were of the general description as has already been referred to in these columns.

Ready-Branded Barrels.

THE BEE man next jumped to Nebraska The Consolidated Tank Line company has at this point several large tanks and a fair sized warehouse. When the reporter entered the latter he asked the manager: "Do you know Mr. Allen, who travels for (another oil firm).

"No, but I know you," was the response.

It appeared for a moment as if somebody had apprised the superintendent of the object of naking hoosiery!"

New York Weekly: Conductor-We have the visit, but the watchfulness the tank man disappeared and himself continued his work, w and he work, which was that of filling with oil reis which already bore the stamp barapproval of E. C. Carns, chief inspector, and C. H. Rickards, deputy inspector. The in-spector was not about the place, and could not have known the kind of ou which was inended for the barrels, because the superintendent, for a moment, left the warehouse, vent to the yard and opened a valve on one of the large tanks-which one the reporter could not determine.

The warehouse man then returned and, in the presence of the serioe, filled the two barrels which had already been approved by the inspector. A line of similar empty barrels lay upon

the floor, and one by one they were rolled up It was a parallel case to that recorded yesterday, as occurring at the big warehouse Omana where Deputy Inspector McDonald had branded and approved about forty empty barrels before they had been touched with a

During the temporary occupation of the superintendent, the reporter noticed the brands of several inspectors on some of the anks in the yard. This was the first instance n which such brands had been noticed on

any of the tanks visited. He also noted a variety of idle stencils lying upon the end of one of the barreis. of these was a company brand, another an illeged government gauger's, a third could proval brand of O. H. Phillips, deputy in-

Information is not now available as to what right the present chief inspector or his deputy has in allowing any such brand to remain about the warehouse. It could serve no legitimate purpose, even if the deputy were still among the inspectors and a part of it could be used to advantage by an unscrupulous superintendent.

Automatic Oil Inspection.

THE BEE man next went to Lincoln, and for part of two days awaited the return of Joseph Carns, the deputy inspector, who makes his headquarters at that point. The gentleman, however, was away in Fremont, it was said, and during his absence the peo-ple at the Consolidated Tank Line warehouse, as also the office of the chief inspector at Lincoln were left to take care of themselves. There was nobody around, nowever, to inspect the oil which the Tank people sent out during that time.
In Beatrice the reporter introduced him-self to Mr. Buenler, the manager of the Tank

Line company warehouse as a party desirous of knowing whether anybody had sought to buy the right to sell oil by wagon-tank in Mr. Buchler said there had not. One man but recently had retired from the business.

and the former guessed he could supply all the oil people of Beatrice.

"Aint I seen you in Omaha!" asked Mr. Buehler, sharely evelog the reporter.

"I am indirectly from Omaha," was the re-'Haven't you any tanks here!" timidly

asked the scribe.
Mr. Buebler did not answer. It was not performing a labor of love. It was now dusk and chilly and the gentleman was evidently anxious to get home. He led the way, however, to three large, red iron tanks which were under cover. They were all nearly full and had been branded, but they had seen no brand since that which had been piaced upon them by O. H. Phillips.

And yet Mr. Buehler had in the meantime

been energetically drawing from them for the supply of his Beatrice customers. In the storehouse proper were a number of barreis, but these had been shipped from Lincoln and bore the approval of Deputy Carns. These barrels are sent to towns in the neighborhood on order from the main house in Omaha.

Runs Under an Alias. The reporter reached Superior on Sunday. Half a mile from the depot he found "F. V. Bishop's ou house." He found the superintendent working like a beaver. He inquired as to the location of a suppositious oil firm and the oil man replied "I know nearly all the oil dealers in the

South Platte country, and I don't know of such a house."
"Has the Tank Line a warehouse out this way?"
"Well, this place is in Bishop's name, but

It belongs to the Consolidated Tank Line company." The warehouse was a little one, perhaps 15 these was on a level with a railroad platform in front and the lower was on a plane with a road at which oil could be sent out to the city. On the top floor there were about a dozen barrels of oil. All of these bore the brand of Deputy Inspector McDonald of Omaha. There were several empty barrels from which this brand had not been effaced. On the floor below were three large sheet-iron tanks. These were visible through an

opening in the upper floor, made apparently by raising a couple of the planks. The warehouse man rolled a filled The warehouse man rolled a filled barrel toward the floor opening, inserted a faucet at one end and then laid the barrel on its side. From one of the tanks beneath a rubber hose led through the opening. This the man attached to the faucet in the barrel. He then bored a hole through the bung and the oil rapidly left the barrel and flowed into the tank. In this manner, and the west lark. tank. In this manner a number of the bar-rels were emptied. This was deliberately doing away with an alleged approved package and putting the oil into a tank in order to facilitate its handling, heedless as to whether or not the people would demand

proof of its safety.

If such a demand had been made it could ot have been satisfied. These tanks had had ther oils in them and the mixture certainly was not that which had nominally received he approbation of the deputy inspector in

As such, it was a violation of the law to sell, even as it was of purchasers to consume it before they knew that it had been legally ispected.
But the Tank Line does not seem to care prise that they respect it at all in view of the coaches and four' which the inspectors al-

ow them to drive through it. NEW BOOKS AND PERIODIC : LS.

"Conduct as a Fine Art" contains really two books which, while written with no reference to each other, seem to be, in both manner and matter, each the complement of the other. One is entitled "The Laws of leakage. We have nothing to show, Daily Conduct," by Nicholas Paine Gliman, however, that the oil has been and the other "Character Building," by Edward Payson Jackson. This is a most suitable work for young people. In its pages may be found sound, sensible advice on such matters as the young are so much in need of, and the style is so attractive that an intelligent young man or woman will be insensibly led to finish the work after commencing to read it, and the benefits to be derived

from its perusal are wholly incalculable.

Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Bos-

ton, Mass. in the introduction to her excellent work entitled, "A Chicago Bible Class," Ursula N. Gestefeld, says: "The question today is not 'What churen you belong to!' but 'Where is your level in the thought world?' And because mind, not creed 'is the measure of the man," so the true teacher of or minister unto the people is he who offers them the fruits of that world in which he dwells, instead of handing on the 'traditions of the elders,'" This book is to be valued for the practical Christianity which it teaches and also for the able manner in which the writer has handled the important subjects touched upon. Published by the United States Book

company, New York. "How to Co-operate: A Manual for Co-operators," by Herbert Meyrick, describes the how rather than the wheretore of cooperation—that is, how to manege a cooperative store, farm or factory, co-pera ive dairying, banking, five insurance and farmers selling. The book is a revelation as to the extent and st Published by the Orange Judd company, 52 and 54 Lafayette place, New York.

"Vagor, or Vicissitudes of a Vagabond," edited by Joseph McVittie and published by A. M. Eddy, Albion, N. Y., is certainly a very unique book. Its contents comprise descriptions of European travel interspersed with incidents and anecdotes. The author Mr. McVittie, was for some time a reside t of this city and the little publication will many friends and acquaintances he made

Mr. S. H. M. Byers has given to the world a very pretty collection of poems under the caption of "The Happy Isles, and Other Poems." Published by Charles L. Webster & Co., New York.

Much sensible advice and valuable information for the voting will be found in the pages of a little volume entitled, "Ethies for Young People," by C. C. Everett. Published by Ginn & Co., Boston, Mass. "European Relations" is a very charming Tyroiese sketch by Talmage Dalin and pub-lished by Cassell Publishing company. Lovers of literature of the French school will find "The Bachelor of Salamanca," translated from the French of A. R. Le Sage by James Townsend, with five photogravures after R. De Los Rios, something that will

prove just what they want. Published by Worthington & Co., New York. A work that will prove of special interest to tourists and those whose business or inclination causes them to do much travelling Record of Progress," by W. Fraser Rae, Published by Thomas Cook and Son, 261-263 Broadway, New York. In Current Literature for December will be

found an audacious and striking article from the National Ooserver (England) entitled, the National Observer (England) entitled, "A Pica for Inconstancy," The readings from recent books are: "My Friend Vespa," from Stockton's "The House of Martha;" "Defining the Sanctuary," from Crawford's "The Witch of Prague;" and "The Christian's Kiss," from Franzo's "Judith Wachtenberg," Among the sociological articles "Abortive Men," "A Man's Woman," and "Social Insurgents" are notable for strength and timeliness. The famous chapter for the month is "The Charlot Race," from "Ben-Hur."

A weird, fantastic story is "The Witch of by F. Marion Crawford, but the eader who once starts reading it will feel so fascinated that he will be compelled to finish it. Published by Macmillan & Co., New

Short Stories for December contains characteristic tales from Kipling, Sidney Luska, and J. M. Barrie, besides clever work from the French, Spanish and Italian. The famous story for the month is the Scotch masterpiece "Wandering Willie's Tale," by Sir Walter Scott, The current Literature Publishing company, 30 West Twenty-third

street, New York.
"The Five Hundred Dollar Check," by Horatio Alger, jr., is a thrilling story of crime and adventure which will find much favor with lovers of sensational literature,

United States Book company, New York, "Zigzag Journeys in Australia; or A Visit to the Ocean World," by Hezekiah Butterworth, describes the wonderful resources an natural advantages of the fifth continent, and also gives capital pen pictures of the social relations of the people. The work is enlivened by the startling stories of the gold discoveries and graphic accounts of the ant-mals peculiar to this fascinating country, mals peculiar to this fascinating country, Published by Estes & Lauriat, 196 Sumner

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

